

and the beetles thrown into the liquid. When it becomes thick with the pests more oil is poured in until all are killed. The pails at first were carried some distance and the contents emptied on the ground, but we soon found the odor emanating from them was undesirable, and was obliged to bury the creatures.

Early in July the females begin to burrow into the ground to deposit their eggs, and soon after their day is over for the season, and we begin to take pleasure in our roses and other plants in the flower garden.



NOTES ON SOME NORTH AMERICAN MOTHS,

BY CHARLES PALM.

Sphinx cupressi *Bdr.* Plate 1, fig. 6.

The late Henry Edwards recorded the capture of two examples of this species, which were taken in Florida. One by Mrs. A. T. Slosson and the other by myself. Another specimen, a perfect male, has recently been sent to me by one of my correspondents from the same locality.

Arachnis zuni *Neum.* Plate 1, fig. 2.

Described from New Mexico. The type is in Mr. Neumoegen's collection.

Hyparpax venus *Neum.* Plate 1, fig. 4.

Described from Colorado. The types are in Mr. Neumoegen's collection.

Datana modesta *Beut.* Plate 1, fig. 7.

This species was described from a single male taken by me at Kissimmee, Orange County, Fla. A fine example of the female has since been sent to me from the same locality. It differs slightly from the male by being a little more distinctly marked; the transverse band and the discal patch being quite distinct. Another small spot is present a little before this patch. Otherwise same as male. Expanse 55 mm.

Cerura nivea *Neum.* Plate 1, fig. 8.

This was first described as a *Heterocampa* in the Canadian

Entomologist, Vol. xxiii, p. 124, from a single female, from Virgin River, South Utah, and has been redescribed as *Cerura meridionalis* by Mr. H. G. Dyar. (Psyche, Vol. vi, p. 291).

Parorgyia atrivenosa, n. sp. Plate 1, fig. 5.

Male.—Primaries grayish fuscous, with the veins marked with blackish-brown scales. The inner half of the wing is somewhat paler, with several dirty, white, irregular patches. On the apical third is a narrow, curved, blackish transverse band, which forms an angle before it reaches the inner margin. Before the outer margin is an irregular, grayish, patch-like band. Hind wing grayish fuscous, with an obsolete discal spot of a deeper color. Before the outer margin is a distinct broad band of a lighter color, running from a little below the apex, nearly to the anal angle.

Underside, dirty, grayish white, with a broad transverse smoky-gray band across the wings. Also a discal spot of the same color. Thorax and body, grayish fuscous. Expanse 25 mm.

Female.—Differs from the male by having the transverse band on the primaries almost obliterated. Band before the cilia on the secondaries indistinct. Otherwise same as male. Expanse 33 mm.

One male and one female. Hab. Red River region, Arkansas. Types Coll. Chas. Palm.

Euleucophæus hualapai *Neum.* Plate 1, fig. 3.

This insect was described from Arizona, and the type is in Mr. Neumoegen's collection.

Euleucophæus neumoegeni *Hy. Bidw.* Plate 1, fig. 1.

This beautiful insect has been omitted from our list. It was described from Prescott, Arizona, and the type is in Mr. Neumoegen's collection.

Catocala elda *Behr.*

Three specimens of this species were taken by Mr. C. J. Weidt in the Cascade Mountains, Br. Columbia. The insect is certainly nothing more than a dark form of *C. relicta*, and could only be placed as a variety. It was first described from Oregon. (Can. Ent. Vol. xix, p. 199).



Several specimens of *Circolettix verruculatus*, have been taken by Mr. Wm. Davis on the out-cropping of modina sandstone near the top of the mountains, on the Pennsylvania side of the river, at Delaware Water Gap.